FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OF NEW DAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET, FOR THE STATU AT LABOR. E. C. WILKINSON, A. M. JACKSON, W. H. JOHNSON.

DISCRICTS.

J. H. R. TAYLOR, 1sr Distance, W. S. FEATHERSTON, 2n DISTRICT,

O. R. SINGLETON, 3n. District. HIRAM CASSIDY, 4rm DISTRICT.

to S. E. COHEN, E.q., of Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent to receive a

### CAMPAIGN DEMOCRAT.

We propose to issue a campaign paper untiafter the Presidential election, upon the follow-

For a single copy, For thirteen copies. 10 00 For twenty copies, For thirty copies,

Those who wish to subscribe will please send in their orders previous to the 20th of June next, at about which time the political campaign will be opened.

67 Subscription to be paid in all cases in ad-

RESIGNATION .-- Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the whig nominee for the Vice Presidency, has resigned his seat in the cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.

Southern Magazine .- We have received the July number of this Periodical. It is got up in fine style and is really a work of high literary merit. We notice in the present number quite an interesting story entitled "the Bride of Death ; or, the Reality of a Dream," from the pen of annexation of Canada, unless he may find it ex-Col. Joseph B. Cobb of this county, also a beautiful piece of poetry, on "the Funeral of Mirabeau," by John W. Overnil, Esq., formerly of this place. The Southern Magazine is published monthly at \$2 per annum, by Strickland and Benjamin. W. G. C. Clark, Editor,

## THE DIFFERENCE.

The Nushville American points out, in a very strong light, the difference between the Democratic and whig platforms on the subject of the compromise measures. The 8th resolution, in the whig platform, says, that the compromise" measures are received and acquiesced in by the but we will ablde by the decision of their conwhige of the United States, &c.; and adds:

"And we deprecate all future agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenancefull efforts to continuo or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however the attempt may be made."

The democratic resolution is much stronger. It enys:

"The democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery Question, under chatever shape or color the attempt may be

The whig resolution merely "deprecates" agitation. The democratic resolution pledges the world, as the American remarks. The abolition ists understand this difference between the resplutions, and greatly profer that of the whige .-Their organ at Washington City, the National Era, save :

One (the whig) "deprecates" and will "discountenance," the other (the democratic) will "resist,"-a stronger word, with a broader meaning. One will discountenance a renewal of the agitation of the question settled by the Compromise and Furitive Law; the other will regist the renewal of "the agitation of the Slavery Question under what ever shape or color."

The whig resolve does not exclude agriculor in regard to slavery in the District, the coustwise slave trade, claims on Congress for indemnity for slaves, the bearings of slavery on the question of the annexation of Cuba, on the possible dismemberment of Mexico, and the future annexation of its Northern States; or on the policy sometimes attempted to be brought to the attention of Congress, of colonizing the free people of color. But the Democratic resolve deex exclude all this, by its pledge to "resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it. he agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color."

The whig resolve does not deprecate, or pledge the party to discountenance of the questien of slavery, as a moral or religious question; but the Democratic resulve does, in the comprebensive, unqualified term, "under schatever shope

So reasons the central organ of the abolition late. "Let southern slave holders," says the American, "judge from this testimony of their enemies, with which party they may most safely entius their rights. Lat the friends of "finality" judge which party is heat pledged to their doc-

"In one of the versions of the whig platform. which we noticed last week, the word "compromise" does not appear at all. But the National intelligen cer says it ought to be there, as it was in the authenticated cupy. Very well, we restore it. But is certain that a copy of the platform was published without either the word "compromise" or "final" in it. This copy, we appear, was intended for northern

## OUR 19TH VOLUME.

This is the last number of our 18th volume. culation of our paper? Our readers may be aswill be carefully selected and laid before them as columns interesting to the general reader, by in- them. terspersing them with literary and miscellaneous

We would call attention to our terms for the Camegian Demograt. All who wish to subscribe should do so without delay. The paper will be arnished such, as subscribe on the terms proposed, until after the the result of the presidenial election is known, and the last number sent them will contain the full returns from all the states. Come then and subscribe-"now's the day and now's the hour."

#### SIGNS IN GEORGIA.

There can be no doubt as to the course the make a few brief extracts to show how the tide planter. sets and what the signs are.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says. "In our opinion, he (Scott) has no claims upon the country to the distinguished office to which he aspires; for we regard his military services as constituting an objection rether than a recom-mendation. We want a civilian, a statesman, one who is familiar with the duties and responsi bilities of that important office. Gen. Scott can not be so regarded by any impartial roled. In addition to this, he is the avowed advocate of the pedient to change his views. And last, though not least, he is the candidate of the free soil and thigher law" wing of the whig party-whose natrument we regard him, and to whose discreion will be yielded the distribution of the spoils if he should be elected. For these reasons wa WILL NOT SUPPORT Gen. Scott.

The Chronicle further says, "To Gen. Scott our objections are paramount to any considerations of party fealty." The same paper publishes the following despatch from Messrs. Stephens and Toombs, whig members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 23d. Jumes W. Jones, Esq.—Scott is nominated.
We do not believe that he ought to be supported by the "Constitutional Union Party" of Georgia, vention, when it assembles.

A. H. STEHRENS, ROLL TOOMES.

The convention alluded to in this despacth vill assemble on the 15th of this month.

The Macon Journal (another whig paper) Gen. Scott, says:

a triumph of the enemies of the South; and it now remains for our political friends in the State. to take such course as will best conserve the great interests of our section."

The Savannah Repulican (whig) bolts the nomination of the whig convention, outright .- erations to come, find us still the same free, prosparty to "resist it." All the difference in the After stating its reasons for doing so, it says, "As perous, happy and united peoplesuch, it is needless to say that neither we nor the whigs of Georgia can support him, [(Scott.)"-The Savannah Morning News says the nomination of Gen. Scott "was unexpected and certainly unwelcome news to our citizens of all

parties." Such are some of the signs in Georgia. A large portion of the whig party in that state have learly repudiated Scott, while the democrats are mited to a man in favor of their own nominees. This renders assurance doubly sure that the state will go for Pierce and King by an overwhelming

A WHIG RECRUIT .- Fred. Douglas the notorious black abolitionist and the editor of a paper in Boston, we believe, has come out in favor of Gen. Scott. The Boston Courier, a leading

whig journal says; "Frederick Douglas, in his last paper, says he looks upon the nomination of General Scott as en 'encouraging sign of the times.' He rejoices over the defeat of Webster and Fillmore, but deneutrees the nomination of Vice President.'

Con. FREMONY .- The New York Herald says, that the mining speculations gotten up by this gentleman, Col. Wright and Mr. Robert J. Wal. ker, have all tumbled in. The Mariposa tract, it will be recollected, was sold by Col. Benton for \$1,000,000; but Cel. Fremons refused to ratify the sale, expecting to get in England, five or obably ten times that some. It turns out that this, and other mining speculations, especially me for which Mr. Walker is agent, have all fail-

lands were covered with squatters, who removed upon them as soon as they heard that they were offered for sale in New York and London .-These squatters denied the right of Fremont and the others, said that they who found the gold had the right to work it, set the Agents at defiauce, and prepared to resist any attempt to re- lor was the next Whig President, and the adminmove them. gence, exploded the California shomes at once. ing eight years of the Federal and eight years him to shore. The boys were all ashamed, and all their attention to Australia.

## CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The anniversary of our National Independpy political apspires. The democratic party of town. On Saturday (the 3rd) our finely equipped national convention, accepting the nomination for try, are now thoroughly united, and with them raded at an early hour in the streets, and took up luction, remarkable neither for clearness of union is success. We cannot be deceived. If the line of march for the appointed place of ren- thought nor vigor of style; it is indeed vague and the democrats are but true to themselves, their're. degrous, Huddleston's Spring, some two miles squivocal upon almost every point. "I accept the turn to political power on the 4th of March next south of town-s charming retreat in the sum. commutation," is almost the only straight forward is as certain as any coming event. But we must mer months, rendered doubly pleasant by the tall, and intelligible expression in it; he adds, it is not be inactive, we must not fold our arms in apathy, from an over confidence of assured victory, ing, delicious water which wells up in never this rather gingerly. He could not with truth for we have a powerful and vigilant enemy to falling streams from the foot of a bluff. We ar- diciare as Gen. Pisece did in his noble letter of contend against, and though we doubt not we rived at the place rather late in the day, and acceptance, and with them, I believe I can easehave largely the majority, we must yet put forth found the noble hearted and popular Captain ly say, there has been no word or act of my life our whole undivided strength in order to triumph. Asker surrounded by his fine, patriotic corps is conflict," for that would not have been true.-In our humble capacity, we shall do our best, and a number of the Columbus boys, all evident. He has no civil acts to boast of, never having and may we not hope that our friends will come by in fine glee and chatting merrily. The day held any civil station. And as to his words upon and may we not hope that our friends will come was quite cool and pleasant, the sky being overto the rescue, and assist us in extending the circast with clouds, portending refreshing showers, jour famous letters, written some twelve years.

Should any considerable number of my fellow east with clouds, portending refreshing showers, four famous letters, written some twelve years sured that every important fact connected with Under the thick shade, a long table had been at ago, when he was then, as he is now, an aspirant the fall elections, both state and presidential, out, loaded with abundance of excellent, substant for the presidency. These, he tells us, convey tial fare, well cooked and neatly served up. At his honest convictions and embody his political soon as possible, together with all the intest news the appointed hour, the company all fell to aid creed, and what is that? Why, in all important of the day. We shall also endeavor to make our did steple justice to the good things before points directly opposed to the principles of the

tiful and appropriate speech, chaste is style and says that he shall be ready to recommend or aptriotism. He was frequently and losely applaud, giving to all foreigners the right of entranslate. ed. The company left the cylvan diades of the who chail have served in the time of war, one cool retreat at an early hour in the evening, but year, on board our thins of in our land forms they were not permitted to return cuite as dry as. This abscation, he tells us in his latter of necessity philess storm in quite a soldier-Iko manner, and G. W. Read of Philadelphia a great rail read state of the south will pursue in all were evidently delighted with the ententain. "I now in some or respectively he next Presidential election. Georgia will ments of the day. They ever blessed the rain of residence bet as sure as fare, and by a very large majority .- sion, and which, like the bow of promise in the have come out decidedly against Scott. We will presage of full crops and a plentiful harvest to the

We forgot to mention that the Riffsmen had a trial at target shooting early in the day. Each one of the corps, in regular order, support surte the stand and fired his round with soldier promptitude and precision. Mr. J. C. Belli, woo

the prize, he having made the three best show. and Scholars of the Methodist Sunday School celebrated the anniversary in a very appropriate at all.

nanner. The church was crowded to overflow. the juvenile displays and the addresses by the orators selected for the occasion. W. W. Lasby the pupils of the school, an went space said.

suitable to the occasion. The closing address said.

In the bestownl of office, we infer from his in the pupils only to the spoke the sentiments of the heart with all the fire its for themselves. of youthful enthosiasm, and the zeal of patrictic

Thus passed the glorious Fourth—the 75 h (Tenn.) Whig makes the following comments of the proceedings at Chocing Agency.

Tho the day (the 3rd) was dark and gloomy. anniversary of our national independence-with on the numbration of Gen. Scott. the citizens of our town. Everything was conlucted in the most quite and becoming manner. There were no disorderly, intemperate displays and gracefully. It was indeed "a feast of reawon and a flow of soul" eviebration. Long may the day be so remembered and so calebrated among us, and may its return, for countless ges-

# THE HOLD-BACK PARTY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer calls the schigs who hold-back party," and gives a string of facts to austain the designation:

It tried to hold the Democratic party back from surchasing Louisiana. By the purchase the Unied States acquired a vast region of most femile land, out of which several States have since land carved and are now stars in that bright galaxy the American Union.

It tried to hold the Democratic party back from declaring was in 1812, when the honor of the country required vindication by arms. And afigorous prosecution of the same.

It tried to hold the democratic party back from the resamperation of Texas. It tried after the country had been engaged in

war with Mexico, to hold back the Arimmistration at Washington from conquering a peace, by refusing to vote supplies to carry on the war, thereby endeavoring to submit to the enemy.

It endeavored to hold back the Demogratic pa rty from acquiring New Mexico and Califo is indemnity for the expenses of a war forced on the United States by an act of Mexico.

And it is now going to try to hold back Democratic party from placing Gen, Faire Pennon in the People's House at the 4th of March next, but it might as well try in bold back the current of the Mighry Ningara or that of the Mississippi as to held back the great Democratic current that is now in motion, bearing Pience and Kins on its bosets.

of boying, they sent agents to California to examine into matters. They wrote home that the lands were covered with home to the control of the covered with home to the cov years. John Q. Adams was the second -served our years. Wm. H. Harrison was the first Whig President, and the third elected in opposition to the Democratic party. He died at the beginning of the administration, and the Tyler inistration served four years. Zachary Tay-The communication of this intelli- istration which followed served four years, mak-Democratic in power for forty years.

# ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

We publish on our first page, to-day, General democratic party, and in some respects opposed After the dinner was over, the Decimention of to the principles of a large portion of the whig-Independence was read by STEPHEN A. BROWS party at the south. He grows himself in favor Esq., in a clear, distinct and impressive manner, of a national bank, a measure which the people the signal for rallying and sweeps.

Fired with indignation, 18th of received modification. Capt. BLYTHE, the selected orator of the day, has condemned. He is in favor of modifying or then addressed the company in a brief but heau. abolishing the naturalization laws. True, he now. glowing with the true spirit of eloquence and pu- prove of a single alteration of these laws, viz. they however seemed to hear the peltings of the 1841, when he now and the following sentence to

no practical effect and was probably only designed

He avows biggetf against any exercise of the recinical as to be overcome by a bare majority in each home of Congress, which, of course, makes it a sollity. Such he tells us in 1841, was his On Monday evening (5th init.) the Teachers he now says upon the subject is vague and unsatisfactory-in fact, it amounts to just nothing

He declares his hostility to the continuance of ing with ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to hear slavery in the south and wishes it abolished in

some way or other. Such are some of the "words" of Gen. Scott TER, Eq., delivered the opening address, which in regard to his political creed. As to his acts was followed by several amusing dialogues, &c. in a civil capacity he has none to boust of, never by the pupils of the school, all well-spoken and having held any civil office, as we have before

were not present, but understand that both the letter of neceptance that he will look only to the young gentlemen, Messrs. LESTER and LIFS- whige, or to those who approve of the general COMB, sequitted themselves admirably. They policy of his administration. But the letter is felt the inspiring theme of the occasion, and before our readers and they can judge of its mer. Mr. Entron :-

627 Dr. Brownlow editor of the Knexville the day of Independence, I give you a short sketch

"The deed is done! Winfield Scott is the Whig candidate for the Presidency !- After a o'clock. At 10; the exercises were begun by siz days' fight in the Convention, and after bal--no uprourious merriment, but the fervor of pa- Delegates, and disgusting the thousands of spec- forcible manner. Mr. T. M. Meck, recently a which had warmly opposed the nomination of triotism beamed in the countenances, and the laters present, the popular will was trodden citizen of our county, was then introduced to the en. Scott, says:

"We can recall nothing which we have write and actions of the old and the young. All went and actions of Gen. Scott as and actions of the old and the young. All went man in America, and the whole South was force. ed to eat Northern dust! The nationality of the Whig party is destroyed; and the man above all rhetoric and their uses, as well as a patriotism thers-Fristone, who was entitled to the nomautron, and who would have been acceptable to is party, has been ungenerously set aside, by the wire-workings, integroes, lying, and vile a good tailing with young speakers management of as corrupt a faction, as was side of the informal regions?

"It will not be more than one mouth from the lay on which Scatt was nominated, until every smathle reading man will see, that he can't get the electoral vote of a single State South of the Potomac-not one. He ought not to get one vote It is due to the whige of the South, that they should at once wash their hands of the number. or, and shake their skirts of its odium, shame d. disgrace. Tennesses will go for Pierre and King by a majority of not loss than TEN THOUSAND VOIES. Novemburing soted for a Dominicatus Prevident ticket, we di ner expeer to vote for Pierce and Kom; has it we could believe that one note would give them the State ter the war had been entered upon, they tried to hold the government back from an energetic and the fluors a country was to be the country was stand, divided we fall. given to them with as upper absorbed been as ever mply- eff. -- the tare at it has none sided race -Pierce and King and sweep the entire South From Sail tacker the many have put forth-and

> A II ID BOY AND A COWARD Two boys on day going home from school, when on our home above all homes, and our people above og the corner of a street, the bigger of the all people, called out, "a light a fight let's go and ses." A num! thing in do with the quarrel, and may get into do battle for the Union and the Constitution, I

"You are a coward and afraid to go," said the other and off he can.

The younger one went straight home, and in he afternoon went to school as usual, when the boys laughed at him a great deal for not going to the following : the fight. But he had learned that true courage was shown most in bearing blame when it is not deserved, and that he ought to be afraid of noth- day afternoon, there seemed to be a breaking up

A few days after, these boys were all bathing, when one of them got in too deep, and began to drown. The boys were afraid to go near him. and all got out as fast as they could. The lad would very soon have been lost, had not the boy who had just been laughed at by them as a crowand come up. He at once threw off his clothes, and springing into the water just reached the sinking boy in time, and by great effort brought ce that time, English speculators are turning of Whig rule out of fifty-six years, leaving the confessed that he had more courage than any of

(C' Below is Gen. Scott's letter on the Naturalization laws. We have already laid before MISSISSIPPI-LETTER OF SENATOR our readers his views in favor of the annexation We shall commence our next volume under hap- ence was duly celebrated by the citizens of our Scott's letter in reply to the President of the whig of Canada, and shall publish soon his letter on slavery. This last letter ought to damn him po-

ON THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1841. Dear Sir :- I have the honor to acknowledge our letter of the 18th inst., written as you are

leased to add, in behalf of several hundred

Native American republicans of Philadelphia. Not confidentially, but not for publication, I Stone, Esq., of your city, on the same subject-I will write to you in like manner and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is heaviest with me-leaving scarcely time for sleep or exercise. I must not, however,

untrymen assign me, or desire to give me a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great questions you have proposed. Those views have their origin in the stormy elections of the Spring of 1835, and were confirmed in the week the Harrison electors were closed in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard in the streets, 'Down with the natives.' It was beard in almost every group of foreigners, as

with me in my partor at the autor House, (No vember 1840) to draw up an address, designed o rally an American party. The day after the lection, I set but for the South, and have never known pregisaly why our appeal was not puls-lished. Probably the election of General Harrison sundered by publication at that time unnec enger in the opinion of my two breads.

I now hexitate between attending the period tance, when the rain began to all in terrents; But had Gen. Seek no unitary experience in repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject-Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia movement, I should prefer assuming

the name of American Republicans, as in New enturalization, and a total re- York, or Democratic Americans, as I would reseast her ten electoral votes for Pierce and King which came so seasonably on the glorious occamind in large via the subject—my pacifully suggest. Brought up in the principles
of the revolution—of Jefferson, Madison, Sec. -under whom in youth, I commenced life, Some of the leading whig papers in the state clouds, boded good to the land and gave a sure unalization lever amounts to nothing. It can have have always need called I have ever professed myself a republican or Whig, which me was the anne thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens, devoted to our country and institutions; would not drive from us on power. He thinks that power should be so maturalized citizens, who, by long residence, have secome identified with us in feeling and inter-

I am happy to see by the Philadslphia National American that religion is to be excluded as a par-"cherished conviction of thirteen years." What ty element. Staunch profesiont as I am, I can never consent to a party or State religion. ligion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept between each individunl and his God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches and other occasions of voluntary attendance, (after years of discretion,) or reciprocal consent.

Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have set on foot, I cemain with and other patrices in high respect your fellow enizen.
WINPIELD SCOTT.

To George Washington Reed, Esq., and others

For the Democrat. CELEBRATION IN ONTIBBEHA.

ORTHBEHA COUNTY, July 3, 1852.

Thinking that you would like to hear in what way the people of "Old Oktibbeha" did honor to

a very large body of the sourcign people and fair were upon the ground by 10. prayer from the Rev. Thomas Tabb. Dr. E. lotting 50 times, wearing out the putience of the Burt then read the Declaration in a clear and scholarship and a knowledge of the rules of wide as our "National Union." If there could be any objection to Mr. Mack's gratory, it is that at times he might have been a little too florid-

After the mental operations were over the peower handed together, for similar purposes, this ple were invited to the "loaded board," where ciple of honor or decency that is characteristic was found one of the most substantial dinners that I have ever seen on a like occasion. After the gal, announced that the regular teasts would now be drank. I do not now remember all the regu-I will mention a few;

1. The day we celebrate-It should always

2. The Declaration of Independence-We bledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sucred fir to support it.

I cannot now remember the other regular tonats—the volunteer tonats were all good. I Mr. McDougal. The United States-In the

Dr. Burt. The Ocator of the day-He has equence and patriousm, and is destined to see

is name occupy a high position among men. Dr. Gillespie. The Railroads-May Oktibhelm vote \$100,000 for their benefit.

Mr. Meek. The Ludies of Mississippi--May they ever ment the gallant defenders of their try with presented arms. Mr. McCan. Our country above all countries

A number of others were given, which I could No." said the other, "let us go home; we have not secure. Trusting that you may live long to

> remain, respectfully. A SUBSCRIBER.

LAST MOMENTS OF MR. CLAY .- From the There was nothing remarkable or peculiar in

son and other relatives. before his departure, he asked for a little water, next month, to see where they shall go

From the Washington Union ADAMS.

We have great pleasure in laying before our py political anspires. The democratic party of the state, we may indeed say of the whole countries and well drilled Rifle Company of volunteers pa. he presidency. It is a mere common place prolitically in the estimation of every southern in relation to the presidency. It is a mere common place prolitically in the estimation of every southern in relation to the presidency. It is a mere common place proin relation to the proceedings of the Mississipp delegation in the late National Convention, and in regard to the recent organization of parties in regard to the recent organization of parties in the State. Every Democrat in the country will hall with joy the spirit of conciliation and harmony in which the letter is written and the assurances which it gives that the entire democ. racy of Mississippi will stand shoulder to shoulder in cordial support of our noble standard bears ers in the coming contest;
Washington, June 5, 1852.

Dear Sir: You have no doubt heard by telegraph the result of our convention, and I will try to give you the actings and doings of the Mississippi delegations; but, in order to a proper understanding of our action, I must refer briefly to the past. The aggressions of the North, consummated and threatened, aroused the South, and induced the October convention; which was corn. posed of our best citizens, irrespective of party. That convention invited all the slave holding States to meet at Nashville to consult and take counsel together for the safety of all. Some five tates sent delegates. Their resolutions are remembered by all.

The adjustment measures were passed by Congreas; but few approved, many condemned-they had become the law of the land. The questions of resistence or acquiesence naturally arose, and upon these questions the State was divided in opinion Each believed important principles involved in the issue; consequently parties were formed and the contest carried on without involving any old party principle. True, a majority of the resistance party were demowhigs; yet no whig or democrat was required a expected to yield his political principles. Acting together, then, as we did upon a principle of agreement, it was to be expected that we would only act together so long as we agreed in principle. There was no agreement, express or implied, that a whig should surrender his political faith for democracy, nor the reverse. The di-

cision of the people being for acquiesence, and the State Rights party agreeing to abide by that decision, the democrats were necessarily brought ogether. Under these circumstances, the 5th and 8th of January delegates met at Baltimore -one representing the Union democracy, the other the States Rights democracy-both desiring the nomination of the best men belonging to the democratic party, for President and Vices President, with the view of electing them. What should we have done? I think just what we did -take our seats as one delegation, representing the whole democracy of the State; and the har mony which characterized our separation proved the wisdom of the union. True, we (the Haion mon) lost our first choice, (Gen. Cass.) but we did so on correct representative principles, as we believed the majority of the democratic par-ty in the State preferred another; and when we ame to a second choice, such diff rence of opinon existed as to show that old difference had no influence. Upon the whole, our deliberations were as barmonious as any other delegationneither side required concessions from the other. The States Rights men believing that the strong ground taken by that party had checked northern aggression, and the Union men believing that they had prevented the State Rights party form such extreme measures as would have proved deleterious to the party and country, both were satisfied with themselves, and in a good humar with each other. Gen. Pierce comes up to the Jeffersonian standard. King is too well known o need commendation from the. I can truly say the nominations "were fit to be made." the Whigs of our State did right in sending delagates to their convention. They should aid in rying to secure the best nominations for the louth; and if they succeed in neminateing a tickas sound upon southern rights as the democratic nominees, they, believing in the principles of their party, will of course support them. I will only add, that the Compromise resolution unanmously adopted by the convention, is the one unanimously agreed upon in our delegation.

Hop. JEFFERSON WILSON.

Yours, truly.

GENERAL JACKSON'S OPINION OF THE TWO CANDIDATES - " e published yesterday a letter from General Jackson, in which was given the polation that he entertained of Gen. Scott, both as a soldier and a man, in terms neither doubtin nor obscure. He denounced him as guilty of detraction and slander; as violating every prinof a man or becoming a gentleman.

One fact there are none who will be inclined to dispute--that is, the almost intuitive percepion with which Jackson grasped and real the characters of those with whom he was thrown in contact. In his judgement of men he was rarely deceived. The whole life-history of Gen. Scott has proved the correctness of the old hero's opinion of the present whig candidate for the esidency. Not less fortunata has he been in reading the character of another distinguished man of the country.

While in the presidential chair, in a conver-

sation held with the Hon. Henry Hubbard, he made the following characteristic opinion of the

State, the young Franklin Pierce, that will before he is sixty years of age, a man for the democracy, without the demngogue. "Old Hickory." in this instance, seems to have

en gifted with the scirit of prophecy. Franklin Pierce is not yet fifty years of age, and yet the prediction of Jackson is fulfilled. He is "s man for the democracy without the demographic Troy Budget.

THE "UNANIMOUS" WHIG NOMINATION :-The farcical folly of representing General Scott's nomination as unanimous,' as is done in the letter apprizing him of the nomination, needs no comment, because the fact is notorious that Scott was nominated hitterly against the will and fift-times-repeated vote of every southern State; and perfection of the Baltimore Sun, we extract because the central organ of the whig party has penly declared that his nomination is a seal triumph of the northern whigs over the whigs the last moments of the dying Patriot. Yester- of the South; and because the whigs of at least one of the southern States which voted for Genof his system. Last evening his mind appears eral Taylor are in mass declaring that they will ed to wander, and he spoke calmiy of his wife, not support General Scott, and are now giving up their whig organization and joining in the car This morning he was serene. A short time of a Union State convention, for the 16th of which he generally took through a silver tube. what they shall do. To call General Scott's On removing it from his mouth, Mr. Clay exper-inoced a little more difficulty than he had previ-mous, is the height of absurdity, however the A few moments subsequently, he remarked with perfect complacency and resignation, "I body believed in. suely done, and then desired his son not to leave term may have been selected